SEEL OF THAUMAL NACHUEAS GLASSES MAY'T WILL

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway and 13th street. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway -- PEEF O'DAY FRENCH THEATER, Fourteenth street.—Les Troi Mousqueraines, Matinee at I.—Marie Astoinette.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-FRA DIAVOLO BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY, -JACK SHEPPARD-LIN-

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., corner Eighth av.-

NEW YORK THEATRE, conceils New York Hotel.-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DHEAM, Matineo at 1 %. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE WHITE FAWN

IRVING HALL, Irving Place, -Source or Chamber BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-

PIPTR AVENUE THEATRE. Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth atreet, -- GTENASTICS EQUISTRIANISM, &C. Matinee at 25. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.-Hanton Commi-

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. - Songs, DANCES, ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESOURS, &c. Matines at 24c. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway. - ETHIO-TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery, -- Comic

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway. -BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.-Tim

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-Austrion.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn, -ETMOPIAN NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Saturday, January 18, 1868.

THE MEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester. day evening, January 17.

of church property in Italy prove very profitable to the government. Femianism progresses it outrages and treason trials in Ireland. Very stormy weather prevailed in England. The bullion in the Bank of France has increased largely. The Turkish government seeks to raise a loan in London.

Tenerifie, in the Canary Islands, had been visited by violent and destructive burricane.

The Chinese imperial army was again defeated in battle by the rebels. By the steamship Australasian we have a mail report

in detail of our cable despatches to the 4th of Januarythe same date as the advices by the steamship Pereiere published yesterday.

CONGRESS. The Senate was not in session yesterday.

In the House the Senate amendments to the Anti-Contraction bill were non-concurred in. The debate on the

that it might be continued to-day and that on Monday the previous question would be considered seconded. THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, bills to cede David's Island to

the United States; to locate a Harbor District and establish a Board of Wharves and Piers; incorporating the New York Underground Railroad Company, and the Annual Canal Appropriation bill, were introduced. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

In the Assembly, bills to provide for a Public Market

in New York, and to reduce the fair on the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads, were introduced. A resolu tion was introduced denouncing the act of Secretar Stanton in remaining in the Cabinet when he was not wanted by his Chief, as opposed to public decency. The Assembly then adjourned until Monday.

THE CITY.

new commission to disburse the proposed \$500,000 for the relief of the poor in New York city. They assert that that amount will be consumed in salaries, while the old Board of Public Charities and Correction can do the work much better.

In the case of the People, &c., of New York against

Joseph E. Lynn, which came before the Supreme Court, General Term, on certifrari to review the proceeding at Special Sessions, under which the prisoner had been convicted of larceny, Justice Ingraham rendered a decision yesterday, holding that the conviction of the petitioner was illegal, as but one Justice of the two composing the court was sitting at the trial, and that in the event of the absence of one Justice from the bench owing to iliness or absence from the city, it should so appear upon the record upon which the conviction ap-

In the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, a motion was made to strike out an answer as irrelevant in as action for slander, in which Henry Hives is plaintiff and John Green, President of the Second Avenue and Fortysecond Street Radroad Company, is defendant. Plaintiff alleges that defendant called him a thief. Decision re-

In the Court of Common Pieas, General Term, yesterday, before Judges Brady and Barrett, the decision of the Seventh District Court in favor of Coburn, Mason and others, defendants, was reversed. It was an action to recover \$110 arising out of a betting affair, in which the plaintiff, Edwin Wilson, alleged that he made a be as to the quality of wine and as to when Hicks was executed, and when the money was lodged with a stakeholder a dispute arose and Coburn, it is alleged, walked off with the money.

In the United States Commissioner's Court yesterday before Commissioner Osborn, the long litigated Wood Newcomb case reached a stage that promises a speedy termination to it. The case was submitted with argument of counsel to the Commissioner, who reserved his

opinion.

Edward Titus sued Edward Thornton, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 2, Brooklyn, yesterday, for \$5,000 damages for false imprisonment. A verdict for \$500 was rendered for the plaintiff. In this case the plaintiff. had been arrested on suspicion of larceny by the defendant, and two days after was discharged by a justice

after an examination. In the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1, Brooklyn, Charles Kilsey sues William B. Barber for \$3,425, one quarter's rent of a storehouse and wharf. Defendant acknowledges the non-payment of the rent, but sets up a counter claims of \$2,575 for damage alleged to have been done to the goods stored in his warehouse, by the neglect of Kilsey to keep the premises in repair. The

In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday Mrs. Mary Tate ommenced suit for damages in \$5,000 against Charles J. Taylor and others for the loss of her husband, who was drowned while in a row boat by a collision with the steamer Norwalk, which belongs to defendants. The latter deny negligence on their part, and the case

MISCRILANEOUS.

The steamer Eagle, Captain Greene, from Ravans and Nassau, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are to the litts mat, from the former and the 12th from the Jatter port. Our special Cuba cable telegrams have anficipated the news brought by the Eagle.

The reports relative to the intentions of the President in reference to the case of Feoretary Stanton are numerous and conflicting. The most exciting story i that he will soon r were his refractory subordinate and prefer charges against him that will bring the matter

before the Supreme Court of the District. The case of McArdle, the Vicksburg editor, who was rrested some time ago by General Ord and placed under #2 000 bends by a Mississippi court, came up in the Supreme Court at Wash ngton yesterday on an appeal,

and a motion for an early trial was argued. The court took the subject under advisement. This is a case which involves the constitutionality of the Reconstruction laws.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the article on the powers and duties of the Legislature was adopted, with a section prohibiting lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets in the State. The year 1888 was determined

tion may be held. General Meade has removed the Comptroller of the State of Georgia and appointed an army officer to the

upon as the time when another constitutional conven-

In the Mississippi Convention yesterday several reso lutions were introduced to abolish the poll tax. * A resolution was adopted providing for a list of citizens in whose behalf Congress is to be petitioned for removal of

The case of Tracy against the First National Bank of Selma was argued yesterday before the Court of Appeals at Albany. The suit raises the question of the legality national banks. Decision reserved.

William T. Hamilton was elected United States Senator

by the Maryland Legislature yesterday, in place of Reverdy Johnson, by a vote of 50, to 46 for Governor

The English war steamer Chantleleer prrived at Victoria on the 16th from Honolulu. Another destructive fire occurred in Chicago on Thurs-

day night. The loss is over \$200,000.

A defaication to the amount of \$309,000 is reported in the Hamilton county (Ohio) Treasury.

The New Reconstruction Bill-The Presi dent and the Impeachment Penalty.

The new Reconstruction bill, which is to be passed on Monday next by the House of Representatives, and which is doubtless destined soon to become a law over the President's veto, provides :-

SECTION 1. That the existing provisional civil Sta governments—those set up by President Johnson and so far left by Congress at the discretion of the military ommanders-in the ten unreconstructed rebel State shall not be recognized by the executive or judicial authorities of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the General of the Army (General Grant shall have full and absolute authority in the execution of the Reconstruction laws over each and all the ten States embraced in the five Southern Military Districts SEC. 3. That the General of the Army, in his discre tion, may remove and appoint the civil officers in said States, and the President shall not interfere with him in these matters or in the appointment of the military

district commanders.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for the President to order the army or navy to the support of any of the existing provisional civil governments of said ten unreconstructed States

Sec. 5. That any interference by any person with infent to prevent the execution of the orders of General Grant under this law shall be held a high misdemeanor, subject to a penalty of five thousand dollars fine and two years' imprisonment,

This is substantially the new bill. It pro poses to set aside the President and to make the General of the Army chief magistrate over these ten unreconstructed rebel States. In other words, the constitutional President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army over all the States and Territories under the jurisdiction of the United States is by this bill to be President only over those States and Territories represented in Congress, and General Grant is to be President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army-nay, absolute dictator-over the States still excluded from Congress. We are to have two Presidentsone, conditional, over the North, elected by the people, and one, absolute, over the South, appointed by Congress, each in his district independent of the other. The question is here suggested, however, Will Mr. Johnson, in view of his constitutional oath, recognize such an act of Congress as this? He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army. He may, in this capacity, order the General of the Army to Alaska to look after the Esquimaux in that extensive district, or to St. Thomas to look into the advantages and disadvantages, earthquakes, &c., of that island for military purposes; and should the General refuse to obey any order of this kind he may be subjected to a court martial. But suppose that in these measures of resistance to this bill of usurpations Mr. Johnson were to be arraigned before the Senate on articles of impeachment, "high crimes and misdemeanors," what then? Why, then, so far as this Congress is concerned. with "Old Ben Wade" in Johnson's place, the last obstruction to the consummation of the radical programme down South would be re-

We perceive, too, that the terrors of impeachment are again revived for the benefit of Mr. Johnson. In Thursday's House debate Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, remarked that if the late failure to impeach "were attributed to any lack of political firmness or to any timidity on the part of the House, he could say to those who so believed that they would find themselves in error;" that "the republicans in Congress meant that the late robel States should never come back except as loyal States;" that "they would fight it out on this line if it took all summer;" that if "obstructions were placed in the way of the republican party they would, with the blessing of God, be removed." In the next place, we have a leading radical organ opposed to the late impeachment movement thus speaking in reference to executive obstructions to the Tenure of Office law:- "If Andrew Johnson means to defy this Tenure of Office law and make a war upon the country, let him do it, if he dare, and take the consequences." Again it cries aloud:-- "We say, let the President, if he dare, put a finger upon Mr. Stanton or General Grant." "The next card that Congress may play is impeachment. It is for Mr. Johnson to say whether it shall be played or not."

Impeachment, then-a convenient pretext of hostility from Mr. Johnson for impeachment-is an object of the unseemly en'orcement of this Tenure of Office law in the case of Mr. Stanton and of this new Reconstruction bill. The radicals of Congress, let us assume, no longer alm to frighten, but wish to provoke the President to some overt act of resistance upon which they can indict, convict and displace him What, then, is Mr. Johnson to do? These rabid radicals will stop at nothing, and they have a two-thirds vote in each house of Congress. Thus situated, what is Mr. Johnson to do, or what can he do, but submit to the despotic power of Congress? We say that in maintaining his oath and his office he can disregard these threats of impeachment, and ought to disregard them -that it is his duty to do so, and take the consequences. What has he to fear from impeachment? Let us suppose that from a stubborn resistance to these Congressional usurpations of his authority he is impeached and removed, has he not an appeal to the people? We are sure that in such an appeal from Congress to the country he would, by a resistless uprising of the people in his viadication, be carried back into the White House, and with an overwhelming majority of the House of Representatives to sustain him. At

all events, it appears to us that between a

maply resistance to the aggressions of a fanati-

cal radical Congress and a degrading submission, resistance or resignation and an appeal to the country is the only alternative for Mr. Johnson.

Lord Clarendon, the Holy Father and the Fenlans.

The Earl of Clarendon-an English states man of much experience and sagacity—has undertaken a special mission to Rome to request of Pius the Ninth "to use his influence with the inhabitants of Ireland for the suppression of Fenianism." The Earl is accompanied by Lord Bloomfield, British Minister at the Court of Vienna, so that the suit of the Defender of the Faith in St. James' will be placed before the Sovereign Pontiff in the Vatican with all the proprieties of Cabinet routine and all the amenities and good feeling of the Austrian concordat.

This appeal of England to the head of the Catholic Church is, in its intent and object, reasonable enough, and may be useful in the desired direction if the Holy Father possesses any particular placebo likely to be effectual in the ugly case of these cross-grained Fenians, which we very much doubt. We think, however, that Lord Clarendon has not shown his usual appreciation of time and circumstances in choosing the present moment for its presentation. The Holy Father is just now considerably exercised and annoyed with home matters and what, in the case of a man of family, would be termed domestic troubles. Garibaldi has not been effectually laid, the September Convention is on the point of repeal, the French troops are hanging "off and on"neither in Rome nor fairly out of it-Victor Emanuel keeps around, notwithstanding the bull of excommunication; and, as if to fill the troubled caldron to overflowing, his Holiness has made a venture into the question of woman's rights, and feels himself called on to undertake to regulate the style and cut of female dress in the Eternal City. He has just ordered the Cardinal Vicar to issue a decree on the subject, in which he complains that the Romans seem to forget that a church is the house of God, and says that probably the cause of this evil is to be found in the conduct of the women, who, when they go to church, dress as if for a theatre or a fashionable promenade." His Holiness recommends that a number of respectable ladies should form themselves into a society with the object of "counteracting by their example and influence a luxury which produces the ruin of families and leads to immorality." The Cardinal Vicar, in publishing the decree, announces that women with "extravagant headdresses" shall in future not be admitted to the com-

munion table. Now, Lord Clarendon ought to have known all this. He has the telegraph at his command and could have learned in a moment what sort of a pickle the Sacred College is in. His lordship has evidently neglected to obtain this information, and hence the inopportune moment at which the communication of his royal mistress will reach Rome will probably defeat its object. It is really uncharitable on the part of England to trespass on the good nature of the Pope at such a time. Had Queen Victoria been personally informed that the matter of ladies' headdresses and short petticoats was in order in the Vatican she would bave comprehended the Papal difficulty at once, and endeavored to "hold on" a little longer, with the aid of carnal weapons, of rifled cannon and iron-clad ships, without troubling the venerable Pontiff with the unfashionable vagaries of the Fenians before he had adjusted the woman's rights difficulty in Rome.

Congress is Not the Nation.

Congress, however vicious its legislation, however extravagant, however insane, can hardly imperil the nation except as its immed ate interests are imperilled by the temporary supremacy of bad laws; for Congress is not the country. In the days of the French revolution it was different, for the National Assembly was France. In the days of the great rebellion in England it was different, for Parliament really had the people in it or behind it. They were days in which the mass of men thought less and knew less than now. They were days in which the telegraph did not carry to the numberless cities of either nation its constant statement of the progress of events, so that the people might scrutinize the conduct of those who pretended to act in their name-days in which there was no regular recurrence at the polls of a peaceful means by which the people could repudiate men who had betrayed their trust, either in selfish ambition or party passion. Guillotines were the only resource, and the blood they drew crazed an excited people. But the ballot box is our guillotine. With this we cut off the political head of our Executive once in four years; with this we decapitate a whole Congress once in two years, and the telegraph gives the people that daily statement of facts by which they judge who to decapitate: and this is our safety. Already the nation has sufficiently declared against radicalism, and since the election of the members of this present Congress the country has repudiated the principles that prevail in it. Congress goes forward desperately, knowing that its life is short, wishing to do what it may in the little time that remains to it. But all its efforts will result only in giving greater strength to the reaction against the nigger supremacy policy of the fanaties who believe that the true course to pursue toward an offending eye is to pluck it out.

The Last of Maximilian.

Our cable despatches of yesterday gave us full and unusually graphic account of the funeral of Maximilian. It has been impossible for us to read these despatches, with all their sorrowful details, without reflecting on the brief but eventful past with which his name has been so prominently associated. It seems but as yesterday when Maximilian and his beloved Carlota lived a life of contentment and of enviable bliss amid the shades of Miramar. It was a species of Eden to the youthful and happy pair. Into this Eien, however, as into many others which have formerly existed, Satan entered. The words of the tempter were powerful. Visions of splendor and of dominion arose in the mind of the ambitious princess. Maximilian, like a second Adam, yielded to the subtle lufluence of woman. The torbidden fruit was tasted. Their eyes were opened. How bitter the tempting fruit bas proved to be, and how disappointing the plendid visions, all the world now knows. Mexico was reached ; imperial titles were worn ; but empire to them was never more than a mockery, Europe has received back all that the

world knows of Emperor and Empress. But how great the change which has passed over both! Maximilian returns but dust and ashes, and Carlota is a hopeless lunatic. In the sad history of this high-born and once happy couple what a field is opened to some Schiller or Shakspeare of a future.time!

Ignorance in Congress.

Mr. Bingham is one of the keenest and readiest of the radical members-an acute parliamentarian in all regards, although, by the way, no man was ever more handsomely laid under the table than he was by the repartee of Mr. Eldridge on Thursday. Mr. Bingham is, moreover, the gentleman who holds that five lawyers in the Supreme Court ought not to set aside a bill that had been voted for by "sixty lawyers in Congress"-evidently having no notion of the difference between politics and law. This learned gentleman seems to suppose that the United States is a pure democracy; that everything in it is subject to the breath of the majority, and that it will be a "sad day" when it is otherwise. He has, perhaps, heard of the constitution; but as to what constitutional government means he certainly knows nothing. He is a fine specimen of a smart man-" most ignorant of what he's most assured." He thus scornfully spoke in debate the other day of another member :-The gentleman seemed to assume that there were tribunals in the country superior to the people who created them." Now, in this there was no reference to any action of the people through the States for an amendment to the constitution and the tribunals it establishes; the phrase "the people" was used for the majority in Congress. And thus we may see that Mr. Bingham holds in scorn the principles of all who believe that there is anything in our government that the rash readiness of an excited majority cannot change. And this man is held to be one among the less contemptible in knowledge of those who represent the people in Congress. Here are more of his words in the same debate:-"It would be a sad day for American institutions and for the sacred cause of republican governments if any tribunal in the land created by the will of the people was above and superior to the people's bower." All this, let it be remembered, is said with regard to the action of Congress. The "people's power" means their power to pass such laws as the one on the Supreme Court, not their power to modify the organic law in the regular way. What does this class of politicians suppose the constitution was made for ?

The Eastern Question-Ominous Signs.
Our cable despatches regarding the situation in the East of Europe justify the fears which we expressed some days ago. The breach be-tween Russia and Turkey widens more and more. According to a Russian journal of some official authority the Sultan has been urged to make extensive naval and military preparations in the Moditerranean," and Russia explains her meddling policy in Turkey by the statement that she desires no extension of territory, but is concerned for the safety of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

Our news for some time past has been quite in keeping with this view of the situation. A letter which we published in yesterday's HERALD. from the pen of our special correspondent at Constantinople, shows that the Ottoman government has been and still is manifesting a willingness to satisfy the reasonable demands of its Christian subjects, but that Russia remains as exacting and unreasonable as ever. Russia, in fact, in the interests of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, has both intrigued and dictated, and her dictation has been as incautious as her intrigue has been illdisguised. The policy of England has been as key as that of Russia has been in seeking its destruction. After some shifting about on the part of Austria and France-France particularly-it may now be taken for granted that the old coalition (Italy, of course, is excepted) against Russia and in favor of Turkey is completed. The Western Powers have, however, peen as liberal in tendering advice to Turkey as Russia has been busy in intrigue; and so long, we may rest assured, as the Porte manifests a disposition to profit by the advice tendered, so long will the Western Powers stand

The question as between Russia and the Western Powers in relation to the affairs of the East is, to a large extent, a legacy left by the Crimean war. It might have been better for all parties if that war had never taken place. It was Russia, however, and not the Western Powers, that provoked that war, and if the former suffered defeat and humiliation she had herself to thank. But defeat and humiliation do not necessarily uproot ideas. Russia was not less convinced after the Crimean war than she was before it that it was her destiny to march upon and to establish the seat of her government in Constantinople. It was merely a question of time, and her purpose to accomplish her destiny was deepened rather than otherwise by the temporary check. We do not say that the time has yet come when the crescent on the dome of St. Sophia must yield up its place to the cross. Our opinion, rather, is that it has not yet come. In an encounter at the present moment with the Western Powers, who are in honor bound to defend Turkey, the probability is that Russia would be again worsted. We are not the less convinced, however, that the time is coming when Russia will find her opportunity, and when Constantinople, directly or indirectly, will fall into her hands.

In considering this Eastern question it must always be borne in mind that Russia represents principles which are progressive, and that Turkey represents principles which are retrograde, and that, in the very nature of things, the principles represented by Russia must in the end bear away the palm of victory. It must also be borne in mind that two-thirds of the population of Turkey in Europe are Christian, most of whom are of the Greek Church, of which Russia is the natural and acknowledged protector. It is impossible that four millions of Mussulmans should continue to lord it over eleven millions of Christians. The disparity in numbers, as well as in thoughts and feelings, between the governing and the governed classes, is too great for such a state of things to continue. Sooner or later Turkey in Europe must come under Christian influence. Russia insists upon it, and if Russia plays her cards well the time is not far distant when the Western Powers will relax their opposition.

TELEGRAPHIC

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

IRELAND.

Fenian Assault with Greek Fire-A Man of Action in Court
Core, Jan. 17,1868.

A phial of the explosive fluid known as "Greek fire" was thrown yesterday at one of the witnesses for the government in the Fenian trials here; but the material failed to ignite, and no injury was done. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrator.

At the examination of Lennon yesterday Sergean Kelly, the survivor of the two policemen who were shot recognized the prisoner as the man who fired the pistol shots which wounded one policeman and killed the

ENGLAND.

State of the Weather.

London, Jan. 17, 1868.

The weather is quite stormy. At this hour the wind blowing hard from the west. The thermometer indicates 45 degress,

ITALY.

Profitable Sales of Church Property. FLORENCE, Jan. 17, 1868.
The sales of the ecclesiastical estates sequestrated by the Italian government. he Italian government have so far proved very pro

The sums realized at these sales show an average approclation of forty-three per cent in the value of the property since it was placed in the market.

TURKEY.

A Money Loan Proposed in England.

The Turkish government is seeking to raise a loan in the English market, the proceeds of which are to be applied to improving the navigation of the mouths of

CANARY ISLANDS.

Violent and Destructive Hurricane at Tene-

LONDON, Jan. 17, 1868. Information has been received here that a very vio-ient hurricane recently prevailed at Teneriffe and in that vicinity. Ships were driven to sea, houses unroofed and blown down, &c.

The damage was very great, though no mention is made of loss of human life.

CHINA.

The Imperial Troops Again Defeated by Rebels.

LONDON, Jan. 17, 1868. Advices from Hong Kong and Shanghas have been re-

ceived, which state that another battle had been fought between the rebels and the imperialists at Shintung. The imperialist army, which was under the comms of Footal, was again defeated.

FRANCE.

The Bank Return and Stock of Builion.
Paris, Jan. 17, 1868.
The regular weekly returns of the Bank of France

show that the amount of bullion in the raults has in-creased seventeen millions of france since the last

CUBA.

Exchange Quotations—Marine Intelligence.

HAVANA, Jan. 17, 1808.

Exchange on London 12 a 12% premium; on Paris,

% a 1 per cent discount; on the United States, in curoncy, 27 a 29 discount for long and 28 a 27 for short sight; in gold 1 per cent premium for long and 21/4 a 31/4

The steamers Star of the Union and Bienville sailed to-day for New Orleans.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Reconstruction Convention-Draft of a Constitution Reported-Relief

RALEIGH, Jan. 17, 1868. The Convention to-day adopted the rules of order,

The Committee on the Constitution made a report in reply to the order of the Convention requiring a draft of

reply to the order of the Convention requiring a draft of a constitution.

Mr. Rodman, of Beaufort, offered an ordinance providing relief for the people, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole for discussion.

Mr. Durham, of Cleveland (conservative), offered resolutions declaring that the people of North Carolina are sincerely desirous of resuming their constitutional relations with the government and the sister States. They scknowledge the power of Congress to enforce the Reconstruction acts, but they believe them un wise, unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive. The resolutions were laid over.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Reconstruction Convention-Proposed Homestend Law-The Question of Confisca-tion and Disfranchisement. Charleston, Jan. 17, 1868.

In the Convention to-day Mr. Parker introduced an ordinance to establish a homestead law, excepting property to the amount of \$2,500 from levy or seizure. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hurley proposed an ordinance to declare all outstanding obligations for the purchase of stores null and void, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Longly introduced a resolution declaring that the public good required that all ideas of confiscation or further disfranchisement be abandoned. It was laid on the table. The yeas and nays being called for upon a motion to reconsider, it was was lost by 61 nays to 46 year, sixteen being absent.

GEORGIA.

The Correspondence Between Ex-Governor
Jenkins and General Mende.
Augusta, Jan. 17, 1808.
The correspondence between General Meade and Gov-

ernor Jenkins is published. General Meade considers the ordinance passed by the Montgomery Convention to levy and collect a specific tax defraying its expenses and requiring the Treasure of Georgia to advance \$40,000, to be replaced when the

specific tax is collected, as an appropriation made by law in the sense used by the constitution of Georgia, which provides that "No money shall be drawn from the treasury except by appropriation made by law." General Meade therefore requests Governor Jenkins to issue a warrant on the Treasurer for the amount called for by the Convention. He further says that he is clearly of the opinion that the Convention is authorized by the Reconstruction soits to exercise such legislative power as may be necessary for it to discharge the duties which said acts impose. General Meade cites as a precedent for his action in support of the Reconstruction Convention the appropriations made by the Constitutional Convention in 1965, and concludes by asking the co-operation of the Executive Department in the performance of the difficult and embarrassing duties devolving upon him. law in the sense used by the constitution of Georgia

devolving upon him, Governor Jenkins, after meeting the substance

devolving upon him.

Governor Jenkins, after meeting the substance of General Meade's communication, says that after careful consideration of the whole subject, and with the clearest convictions of duty, he declines to comply with General Meade's request, and then states he reasons for refusing at some length:

First.—He considers the question as arising under the constitution of Georgia, adopted in 1855, and under the constitution of the United States, both of which he has sworn to preserve, protect and defend. No appropriation having been made by the Legislature, and the Convention not having been called in accordance with the constitution, but by Congress, he cannot comply with its beheuts. Congress cannot by its simple act appropriate money from the treasury of the State of Georgia, and cannot confer on its agents any larger powers than are possessed by itself. He does not consider the ordinance of the Convention as made by law.

Second—There is nothing in the Reconstruction facts which saddles the freasury with the cost of the novel onterprise the Convention is engaged in. They pravide that the Convention shall levy a tax for the express purpose of defraying the expenses of the Convention.

Third—Apart from the constitutional principles involved, the itabilities of the State now pressing upon the treasure would not warrant him in authorizing the Treasurer to advance money to the Convention.

General Meade receives the communication of Governor Jenkins with protound regret, considers him action as an impeliment to reconstruction, deer not feet called upon to answer his arguments, and removes him from

the office of Governor of Georgia with regret, entertaining for him high personal respect, as both are acting from a conscientious sense of duty.

Maladministration of the Municipal Affairs of Augusta-Removal of the State Comptrol by General Meade.

Augusta, Jan. 17, 1868. The Commission appointed by General Meads to examine into the alleged maladministration on the part of the City Council has adjourned over until Tuesday next, in order to give time for full investigation. After the in order to give time for full investigation. After the adjournment of the Commission a meeting of the citizens was held in the Council Chamber and a committee appointed to obtain evidence sustaining the charges set forth in the petition against the Mayor and Council.

General Orders No. 12, dated Atlanta, January 17, removes John F. Burns, Comptroller of Georgis, for declining to respect the instructions of and failing to cooperate with the Major General Commanding. Captain Charles Wheaton, Thirty-tuird infantry, has been ordered to Milledgeville to act as Comptroller.

Proceedings of the Georgia Convention-Thanks to General Meade—Connecticut
Firms Trying to Influence Legislation—The
Militia Section of the Bill of Rights.
ATLANTA, Jan. 17, 1868.
The Convention to-day adopted, with some dissenting

votes, a resolution thanking General Meade for the course he had pursued in regard to reconstruction.

The President laid a letter before the Convention from a Connecticut firm engaged in the guano importation, stating that it had lost an order from Savannah for three thousand tons, and could not collect for what had already been furnished Georgia planters on account of the action of the Convention in forbidding legal collections, and protesting against such action as tending to destroy the credit of

Three additional sections of the Bill of Rights were adopted. The militia section is the usual one about a weil regulated militia, &c.; but has added therete that the General Assembly shall have power to prescribe by law the manner in which arms shall be borne by private

persons.

Three phonographic reporters have been engaged in New York to make verbatim reports of the Convention

Sinking of a Steamer at Savannah. The steamer Anna, an old blockade runner, was sunk

at her wharf this morning. A heavy wind storm from the west is prevailing.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Reconstruction Convention-Propos Abolition of the Poll Tax-Petitioners for Removal of Political Disabilities. Jackson, Jan. 17, 1868. In the Convention to-day the following were referred

to the appropriate committees:—A resolution to appoint a special committee to inquire into the propriety of removing the capital of the State to some more loyal and

moving the capital of the State to some more loyal and convenient place; an ordinance forbidding corporations, &c., from levying a poli tax exceeding \$1; resolutions authorizing the Legislature to provide for repairing the levies of the Mississippi, and pronouncing grievous the levying of a poli tax; an ordinance declaring, among others, the essential qualifications for electors, the acceptance of civil and political equality of all men, and an obligation never to countenance secession of the State from the United States.

The following were adopted:—A resolution providing for a committee of five to receive the names of citizens in whose behalf Congross is to be pelitioned for the removal of disabilities; a resolution instructing the Committee on Schedule to report an ordinance providing that hereafter no official bond be required of persons elected or appointed to office in the State, but providing a fine, imprisoment and perpotual disfranchisement for malfessance in office.

The following was made the special order for Tues day:—An ordinance providing for the publication of the Convention proceedings and ordinances.

LOUISIANA.

The Convention-Extravagance of That Body Operating Against the Collection of Tax-The Election or Appointment Judges. New ORLEANS, Jan. 17, 1868.

In the Convention to-day the special committee for the investigation of the report of the Committee on Contingent Expenses reported that exorbitant prices had been charged for stationery and other articles, and recommend the non-payment of several accounts unless

recommend the non-payment of several accounts unless a reduction of fifty per cent be made. The committee offered a resolution that the extravagant expenses of the Convention contribute greatly towards the unpopularity of the tax fixed to meet its necessary expenses and render its collection more difficult.

Article No. 83 of the constitution, adopted yesterday, providing for the election of Judges of the District courts, was reconsidered and rejected to-day. Several speeches were made favoring their appointment by the Governor instead of election. Pending this discussion the Convention adjourned. No quorum was present at the night session.

MARYL AND

William T. Hamilton Elected United States

Senator. Baltimore, Jan. 17, 1868. William T. Hamilton was elected United States Senator by the Legislature to-day on the first vote, to succeed Hon. Reverdy Johnson. The vote stood as fol-lows:—Wm, T. Hamilton, 56; Governor Swann, 46; Judge Merrick, 5.

MISSOURI.

Proposed Sale of a Branch of the Pacific Railroad-The Governor's Reasons for Selzing the Iron Mountain Railroad-Proposed Issue of City Bonds in St. Louis. Sr. Louis, Jan. 17, 1866.

Members of the Legislature from Southwestern Mis

ouri in caucus at Jefferson City last night, agreed upon

a bill to be presented to the Legislature for the sale of what is known as the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, recently forfeited by General Fremont and associates for non-compliance with the terms of the purchase. The bill provides for the sale of the road for \$1,000,000, which is to be paid thack to the purchasers in instalments as subsidies as fast as the road is ex-A resolution was introduced in the House some days

A resolution was introduced in the House some days since to memorislize Congress to grant subsidies to the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad equal to those given to the Omala read. The resolution meets strong opposition. The main argument against the proposition is that such subsidies will enable the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company to extend their road over a considerable portion of the route designed to be covered by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which would cut the latter company out of direct connection with the Pacific coast and keep a large extent of country in the Indian Territory and New Moxico, which is specially tributary to Missouri and St. Louis, from early development.

reputary to Missouri and St. Louis, from early development.

Governor Fietcher sent a message to the Legislature
to-day giving his reasons for seizing the from Mountain
Railroad. They are simply because Thomas Allen, the
late purchaser of the road, has failed to comply with the
terms of the sale, in the expenditure of morey for the
extension of the road.

The City Council to-day adopted a resolution to
memorialize the Legislature for pormission to issue one
million doilars in bonds to enable the city to raise
money to pay the accruing interest and to liquidate
other debts; also asking the Legislature to place the
Board of Health, Board of Water Commissioners and
Police Commissioners under the control of the city
government.

government.
The State Senate to-day adopted a resolution commending the United States Senate for reinstating Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War.

ILLINOIS.

Destructive Fire in Chicago-Loss Over

\$200,000. CHICAGO, Jan. 17, 1868. Firebroke out last night in the five story building 197 Lake street, completely destroying it and damaging the adjoining buildings from No. 193 to No. 199 to a considerable extent. Building 197 was owned by Samuel Thomas, of Kentucky, and was valued at \$45,000. It was occupied by Starreit & Hentley, beavy hardware and agricultural implement merchants. Their stock was valued at \$140,000, the loss on which will probably reach \$100,000. No. 195 was occupied by Leary & Co., tinware and stove ostablishment. Their loss, is estimated at \$20,000. The building was damaged to the extent of \$6,000. Whitman & Co., No. 199, leather beiting, loss \$10,000. The other losses are comparatively small. As far as ascertained the insurance is divided as follows:—Hartford and Merchants', of Hartford, \$5,000 each; Eina, \$11,500; Mauhattan, Bal in and Clinton, of New York, \$5,000 each; Underwriters', \$18,000; Itome, \$10,000; Phomiz, of Brooklyn, \$5,000; Commerce, of Albany, \$3,000; Republic and Continents', of Cincunnall, \$15,000 each, and Chicago companies, \$50,000. considerable extent. Building 197 was owned by

OHIO

Another Large Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17, 18 48. Barber, Choate & Naber's furniture factory was dostroyed by fire this morning. The loss was \$50,000, on which there is \$35,000 insurance in Cincinnati and Covngton companies.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Judge Thomas' Nomination as Chief Justice Negatived, Bosron, Jan. 17, 1868.

The confirmation of Judge Laomas as Chief Justice has been negatived by five votes to four in Executive Council to das